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orator". The work is not, however, in any sense a technical treatise on foreign trade although it can be used to advantage with a work of that character, and because of the varied information in it might find use as a textbook in courses on foreign trade. Protests may be heard from certain quarters that the last of the chapters on Hispanic America is written in too imperialistic a vein and that "manifest destiny" is stressed too strongly. Be that as it may, the volume is worth consideration, and a careful reading.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Asia at the Crossroads: Japan; Korea; China; and Philippine Islands.

By E. ALEXANDER POWELL. (New York: The Century Co., 1922. Pp. xxi, 369. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

This is a thoughtful book which has been written in a critical but not captious spirit, and contains a surprising amount of information. Throughout, its author appears to have endeavored consciously to portray conditions as they exist. The book, therefore, is neither a eulogy nor a condemnation in its entirety, but a plain statement of certain facts and conclusions that are worth consideration. It is essentially an attempt, and a very successful one, to bring before its readers the main issues now to the front in the four regions studied.

This review concerns itself only with the last section—that on the Philippine Islands; for excellent as are the sections on Japan, Korea, and China, they fall quite outside the scope of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW. The last section (pp. 273–347), is, however, proper material for discussion here, because the Philippines, during the greater part of their Spanish history, formed an outpost for the Spanish colonies in the Americas.

Mr. Powell rightly condemns Americans for their ignorance concerning the Philippines, their peoples, and their problems. It is this ignorance, as the author points out, which leads many Americans to underrate the Philippines and to do an injustice to the country and its inhabitants. He is convinced, on the other hand, and quite rightly, notwithstanding Filipino utterances to the contrary, that the term "Filipinos" does not refer to a single people, but to a congeries of peoples. Undoubtedly these various units (together with at least the so-called "wild tribes") are working toward a single people, and if progress be kept alive that end will be attained one day, although not within the very near future. That the variation in people is felt in the Philippines is proved by the recent bill before the Philippine legis-

lature, which failed to pass by only seven votes, to add to the present official languages (English and Spanish) seventeen others of those spoken in the archipelago. Assimilation of the Moros, the Mohammedan peoples to the south, to a common stock, is unlikely, for the bar of religion is one not lightly passed over. The so-called "wild peoples" will assimilate much more readily.

Naturally much of the space of the section deals with the various peoples. Curiously, the Pampango are not named in the enumeration of the various Filipino or Christian peoples, while the Macabebes, who are a branch of the Pampango are named as a tribe. In discussing the so-called "wild peoples", the Igorot and Bontok are confused and spoken of as one people. The Igorot are called headhunters, but they have not been so for many generations, although the Bontok are, and would probably resume the practice, if control were removed. Mr. Powell finds correctly that the mestizo or Chinese and Spanish half castes form the more intelligent classes, but thinks (without much justification) that the pure bloods may possibly predominate after many generations of education.

After a discussion of the government and the functions of some of its units, the Filipino cry for complete political independence is broached—and this is the point toward which the author has been working. Under virtual autonomy, various parts of the service have lamentably degenerated, including the finances. Americans, while they have worked for the good of the islands, have not endeared themselves often to the people because of tactlessness and refusal to grant social privileges. The Harrison regime granted too much in the way of government and gave greater force to the independence demand. The present governor should be backed up by the government of the United States. If contrary to the recommendations of the Woods-Forbes mission, independence be granted in the near future, he asks, very appropriately, to whom shall the reins of government be turned over—to this or that people, "to the great brown mass of people who are the real natives of the islands," or to the "little group of half-caste politicians and agitators who are at present in the saddle." Are we to see that the "wild peoples" get a "square deal" and what shall be done about the Moros? Are we prepared to intervene and restore order if necessary? And lastly, shall we guarantee the islands against outside aggression?

Manifestly, there is nothing new in this section, but it does put various problems squarely up to the American people which will have to

be met and answered either one way or another. In order to answer them rightly, so that no injustice may be done, Americans need to know the facts.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON.

The Philippines Past and Present. By DEAN C. WORCESTER. 2 vols. in 1. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1921. Pp. 1, 1024, Illus., Maps, index.)

This is the third edition of a work first published in two separate volumes in 1914, this edition being the same as the first edition except for the addition of a new chapter (also appearing in the second edition of November, 1914) entitled "One year of the 'New Era'" (the Harrison regime). Its author, as is wellknown, not only served as a member of the Philippine Commission from 1899 to 1913, but had already visited the Philippines in 1886-1887, as a member of a scientific expedition and had written a book about them. He can, therefore, speak from firsthand knowledge of the Philippines and their people, and his book is valuable as a personal record.

Professor Worcester was much interested in the so-called "wild peoples" and a considerable portion and in some ways the best part of his work deals with them. As secretary of the interior of the Commission government, he had the non-Christian peoples under his management, and he was able to set in motion forces for their betterment of more permanent value than the Spaniards had been able to do during all the time of their occupation of the Philippines. He exercised a vitalizing force on the Commission although Filipinos and some Americans have charged that he was wanting in tact and needlessly antagonized the Christian Filipinos.

His record of the insurrection against Spain and the United States is valuable, although LeRoy's unfinished *Americans in the Philippines* is a better account so far as it goes. The account of the early contact with the Filipinos, of the organization of government, of the health movement, of the establishment of the bureau of science, of education, and of many other factors entering into the American program are of decided value to the student of this period. The book is marred to some extent by the animadversions which the author permits himself to employ in answering various charges made against him or his work by Judge Blount in his generally discredited book. The descriptive chapters are excellent. These are several appendices, among which are the instructions to the First and Second Philippine Commissions, past and present organiza-